IN SENATE.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution calling for information as to the expediency of repealing or modifying the act of June 30th, 1884, concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels trading between the United States and the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. RUSK, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to set apart and sell a portion of the public lands for the construction of certain railroads

to the Pacific ocean.

Mr. Rusk said the bill was bottomed on the memorial of Asa Whitney, and he had been instructed by the majority of the committee to report it, though he did not fully concur with the majority. One objection to the bill was his belief that a bill more likely to receive the sanction of belief that a bill more likely to receive the sanction of Congress might have been framed; or, at all events, one with fewer objections. He should call the attention of the Senate to the subject at an early day, believing it, as he did, to be a matter of vast importance to the whole, but specially to the section of country on the Pacific. When the bill was printed and came up, he would offer such amendments as suggested themselves to his mind.

Mr. GWIN avowed his determination when the bill came up to move to strike out the name of Asa Whitney, and any other private individual connected with it. He should be down on Mr. Whitney and his plan.

THE EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Borland sideration: That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to the Senate the object of the naval expedition recently ordered into the Indian ocean, and particularly to the coast of Japan, and copies of any instructions that have been given to the commander of that expedition.

Mr. MANGUM spoke against the necessity of any call for the instructions given, or for the adoption of the reso-lution, declaring it proper to leave all such considerations to the Executive, and expressed the hope that the mover of the resolution would let it lie over for a few days.

of the resolution would let it lie over for a few days.

Mr. BORLAND expressed his astonishment that such a resolution should meet with opposition. It was the first time in his legislative experience that a call for information was objected to. He argued in favor of every thing connected with this Government being done in the open light of day. He was opposed even to the secret session appointing officers of Government. It might be very well in Europe, where the kings were masters of the country, to shroud their acts in secresy; but they were the servants of the people, whether at the White House or in the Legislative Hall, and contended that the Senators and Members of the House were, to a certain extent, responsible for the conduct of every Department in the Government. conduct of every Department in the Government.

Mr. GWIN spoke of the importance of the trade of Japan, which would justify the sending out of an expedition

pan, which would justify the sending out of an expedition to explore those seas, and extend our commercial intercourse. He was willing to trust every movement of a pacific character to the Executive, and argued against publicity of our intentions, when the disclosure might defeat the object, and enable the Dutch, who had the management of the trade with Japan, to interpose.

Mr. SHIELDS adverted to a letter which he had received last evening from an officer of the army in California, in relation to certain Japanese whose junks had been wrecked, that were now there pining for their homes; and that restoring these people to their country, might prove a kind of introduction to a better understanding with those isolated people. He dwelt on the importance that a trade with Japan would be to this country, and intimated that any disclosures just now might have an injurious effect.

an injurious effect.

Mr. HALE was of opinion that the adoption of the re-Mr. HALE was of opinion that the adoption of the resolution would display a verdancy on the part of the Senate that they would not like to subject themselves to. He pointed to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, wherein it would be found that there were captains, and lieutenants, and passed midshipmen, and midshipmen innumerable, with an appropriation of some nine millions a year. He contended that it required some ingenuity to keep all these classes of officers profitably employed, who were paid higher salaries than were paid by any other nation on earth for the same service. If the object was to spend some of these nine millions in looking for an enlarged commercial intercourse, then the object was praiseworthy.

mrsieworthy.

Mr. BORLAND replied, admitting all that was said in favor of the importance of the trade with Japan, and the profitable employment of our officers; but still contended for the right of the constituent to know the object in view, as they should be called on to make the appropriations for convince out the measure.

tions for carrying out the measure.

Mr. BADGER agreed with Mr. BORLAND that the Excoutive and Legislative agents were alike the servants of the people, and appointed to do their bidding; yet he could conceive that there might be instances where the representative, working for the common interest of the people, might be placed in such a position that to promulge his acts to the world would be injurious. Discussions might take place in a family circle, as to the welfare of that circle,

Mr. CASS thought, if they refuse to pass the resolution, it would be assuming that they had no right to call for the information. While he had no doubt of the propriety of the step taken, he thought it equally proper that is should be made known to Congress and the people. Mr. SEWARD was not prepared to vote for the resolu-

tion just then; and thought no evil consequence could possibly ensue from its lying over for a day or two. He could conceive reasons which might render it expedient to send the expedition, which, at this particular time, it might

The debate was further continued by Messrs. DAW-SON, RUSK, WELLER, and others, when-Mr. SHIELDS moved to lay the resolution on the table; which was decided in the negative, as follows: YEAS-Measrs. Badger, Brooke, Clarke, Cooper, Dawson

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Brooke, Clarke, Cooper, Dawson, Fish, Foot, Gwin, Hale, Mangum, Miller, Morton, Seward, Smith, Underwood, Upham, Weller—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Cass, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennesee, King, Mallory, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Spruance, Sumner, Walker—24.

Mr. BAYARD moved to strike out the Secretary of the

Navy, and substitute "the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest," &c.; which was agreed to.

Ac.; which was agreed to.

And further amendments were made by striking out "copies of the instructions," &c.

So that the resolution would in effect be a request for the President to furnish, if not incompatible with the public interest, the force and objects of the naval expedition recently ordered to the Indian Ocean, and particularly to the coast of leavest. the coast of Japan.
On motion of Mr. GWIN, the further consideration of the

subject was postponed until to-morrow. BILLS PASSED.

The following engrossed bills were then read a third

A bill to change the name of Joseph Lewis Breese, a midshipman in the navy of the United States. The bill to provide for a tri-weekly mail from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, via Tampico, and back in steam

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time spent therein the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House proceeded to consider the bill yesterday reported from the Committee on the Public Lands, granting the right of way and making a grant of lands to the State of Alabama in aid of the construction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the pending question being on the motion to commit it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. COBB remarked that if there was a member of the

House who was not satisfied in relation to the merits of this bill, and desired to discuss it upon its merits, he cer-tainly would be averse to calling the previous question upon it. As the general question which it embraced had been discussed, he presumed no one cared any thing about discussing it again. Some gentlemen yesterday desired to see the bill printed; and he would now state that the bill had been printed in the Congressional Globe of this morning, thus obviating the difficulty suggested yesterday. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, suggested that, as the gen-tleman seemed very anxious that this bill should be discussed, he should allow it to be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and then all could

have an opportunity of examining it.

Mr. COBB repeated that if any gentleman desired to discuss the merits of the bill he would like to hear him.

Mr. STANLY said that he had heard more than half a closen gentlemen express a desire to discuss the bill.

Mr. COBB said that, being directly interested in the bill he would not be a superior of the bill.

bill, he would not call the previous question.

Mr. HOUSTON did not understand the gentleman from

North Carolina to say that these gentlemen desired to discuss the merits of the bill during the morning hour.

Union, and it was agreed to.

Mr. COBB, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the State of Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Winchester, Tennessee, to some point on the Tennessee river at or near Deposite, Alabama; which was read twice and committed.

Alabama; which was read twice and committed.

Also, from the same committee, to which was referred House bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, reported the same back with sundry amendments; and the bill and amendments were committed.

Mr. HENN, from the same committee, to which was referred House bill to legalize certain entries of public lands made in the State of Fiorida, reported the same lands with the recommendation that it do mass.

back with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. CABELL, of Plorida, asked that this bill be put
upon its passage, and submitted a few remarks in its explanation, when—
The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. HENN from the same committee reported a bill

Mr. HENN, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of James M. Campbell, of Pike county, Missouri; which was read twice.

Mr. PORTER explained the bill, and moved that it be

out on its passage.

The bill was then read the third time and passed. Mr. HENN, from the same committee, to which was referred House bill to create three additional land districts in the State of Iowa, reported the same back with the recommendation that it do pass; and it was read twice and

Also, from the same committee, to which was referred Also, from the same committee, to which was referred House bill granting the right of way and making a donation of public lands to the Territory of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the falls of F₃t. Louis river to St. Paul's, on the Mississippi river, reported the same back with an amendment in the nature of a substitute therefor; and the bill and amendment were committed

Also, from the same committee, to which was referred the lands reserved for salt springs therein, reported the same back with an amendment.

LANDS FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. HENN, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred House bill to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Iowa for the purpose of aiding said State in the construction of railroads from Dubuque to Keokuk, and from Davenport to the Missouri river, in said State, reported the same back with an amendment in the nature of a substitute therefor.

Mr. HENN stated that he wished to explain the bill; but the morning hour beginned her record to refer

but the morning hour having expired, he moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of making it the first business in

HOMESTEAD BILL.

On metion of Mr. RICHARDSON, the House then went

IN SENATE.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Public Buildings, which was referred the resolution of the Senate of the

to which was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 16th of March last, calling for information as to the quality, dimensions of the stone, quality of martar used, character of the work, mode of construction, &c., with every matter and thing connected therewith as may affect the stability and permanency of the whole structure, submitted a report; which was ordered to be printed.

[The report says, to obtain the best information upon this subject which was within their reach, the committee addressed letters to Gen. Totten, of the Engineer Corps, and to Col. Abert, of the Topographical Engineers, requesting them each to detail two competent efficers for the purpose of making such an examination as was contemplated by the Senate. Gen. Totten detailed Capt. Fred. A. Smith, and Brevet Lieut. Col. Mason, both of the Engineers, and Col. Abert detailed Lieut. Col. James Kearney and Capt. Thomas. J. Lee, of the Topographical Engineers. A copy of the resolution of the Senate was placed in the hands of the engineers of each corps, with a request that they would examine the work carefully, and report the result to the Committee on Public Buildings. The investigation, as your committee believe, was made The investigation, as your committee believe, was made with great care by these officers, and the results were reported separately by the engineers of the two corps, both of which reports are herewith submitted. These rethe sufficiency of the foundations and the general good character of the work. The addition of hydraulic cement to the mortar is a matter which had already attracted the attention of the architect, who has taken measures to provide for it. After a careful consideration of the whole sub-ject, your committee see no cause for a further suspension work, but many reasons for its immediate prosecution. The favorable season for such work has already commenced, and a number of workmen who were engaged on the building as long as the appropriation lasted are still here without employment. If the work is to go on it should be re-commenced at once, not only to secure as much as possible of the working season, but to save the expense and prevent the suffering which would arise from the dispersion of the workmen now here, and the collection of others, or perhaps of these themselves, from distant

cities. 1 Mr. HUNTER, from the same committee, to which was referred the joint resolution to authorize the continuance of the work upon the two wings of the Capitol, with the amendment of the House of Representatives thereto, (in effect to strike out all after the resolving clause, and appropri-ating five hundred thousand dollars for the continuance of the work on the Capitol,) reported back the same, with a recommendation that the Senate concur therein.

Mr. H. asked the unanimous consent of the Senate ake up the report and consider it. Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, objected, and, the motion requiring

Mr. DORGE, of lows, objected, and, the motion requiring the unanimous consent of the Senate, failed of course.

Mr. GEYER, from the Committee on Pensions, to which were referred the petition of citizens of Cayuga county, New York, asking that a pension may be granted to Phoebe Morris, and the petition of Harriet de la Palm Baker, only daughter of an officer of the Revolution, submitted adverse reports in other cash cathering. mitted adverse reports in each case, which were ordered to be printed. Mr. WELLER submitted the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform the Senate whether any charges have been placed in his hands by an officer in the United States army against the present commissioner appointed to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico; and, if so, to transmit a copy thereof, together with all papers connected therewith, to the Senate.

Mr. WELLER asked the immediate consideration of the resolution. The Reporter understood him to say that he had seen a copy of these charges, and to pronounce them such as should demand an investigation before the Senate voted for the appropriation asked for in the deficiency bill

A hill for the relief of Monmouth B. Hart, Joel Kelly and Wm. Close, securities for the late Benj. F. Hart, where the securities for the late Benj. F. Hart, and Wm. Close, securities for the late Benj. F. Hart, where the securities for the late Benj. F. Hart, and where the late Benj. F. Hart, and the late Benj. F. Hart, an

Mr. CLARKE thought it as well to let the resolution

Mr. WELLER then gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow, for the reason that he should not be able to vote on the deficiency bill until the information was fur-nished. He said he had seen the charges, and they were either true or false. If true, that would be sufficient rea-son why no more public money should be entrusted to that officer. If false, the officer making them should be driven from the army. For himself, he did not undertake to express any opinion, but simply to state what he had seen, and ask that the same information might be placed in possession of the Secretary.

in possession of the Senate.

Mr. CLARKE withdrew his objection, stating that he could see no good reason why they might not as well have the information at once.

The resolution was then agreed to.

SETTLERS ON THE MENOMINEE PURCHASE. Mr. WALKER moved to postpone all prior orders, and proceed to the consideration of the bill granting to certain settlers on the Menominee purchase, north of Fox river, in the State of Wisconsin, the right of pre-emption.

The motion having been agreed to—
Mr. WALKER explained the necessity that existed for

the immediate passage of the bill as an act of justice to

the parties.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was subsequently read a third time and passed. The vote defeating the bill for the benefit of the Carme-

lite Nunnery of Baltimore was reconsidered, and the fur ther consideration postponed until to-morrow.

The resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to appoint a clerk was considered and agreed to.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED. Mr. STANLY. No.

Mr. HOUSTON suggested that if the previous question should be called, it would secure the House from discussion on the bill during the morning hour.

The question was then taken on the motion to refer the in the State of Florida.

bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the | An act for the relief of James W. Campbell, of Pike |

PRIVATE CALENDAR. PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The following bills were passed over, in other words postponed until Friday next:

The bill for the relief of Thomas H. Leggett.

The bill for the relief of Ira Day, of Vermont.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of John W. Simonton, which, after a protracted discussion, was indefinitely postponed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATY VES.

On motion of Mr. McLANAHAN, by unThe SPEAKER laid before the Horizon immous consentfrom the Secretary of the Interior transmitting a report
from the First Comptroller of the Treasury in reference to
certain interrogatories contains a resolution adopted
by the House in January ast, relative to fees and expenses of the courts of the United States. Referred to
the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed. D'SCIP LINE IN THE NAVY.

D'SCIP LINE IN THE NAVY.

Mr. STUART called up the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which was rejected the bill of the Senate to promote discipline and good conduct in the navy of the United States, and requested the gentlement from Tennessee (Mr. Jones) to withdraw the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

Mr. JONES said that, in order to enable the gentleman from Michigan and others to debate the bill, he would withdraw the motion to lay on the table.

After some conversation, the consideration of the motion to reconsider was then postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. DANIEL moved that the House go into Committee

Mr. DANIEL moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Mr. ALLISON moved that the House go into Committee whole on the state of the Union, with the view of considering the special order, the homestead bill.

The question being first taken on the latter motion, it was not agreed to.

The question recurring on the motion to go into Committee on the private calendar.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, raised the question of order that the postleman from Iowa was entitled to the floor on the first ouslness in order, the bill to grant lands to the State of lows for the construction of certain railroads therein. The floor, therefore, could not be taken from that gentleman by any member.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order, and decided that the gentleman from Iowa was entitled to the floor on the bill yesterday reported by him from the Committee on Public Lands, it being a bill to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Iowa for the purpose of aiding said State in the construction of railroads from Dubuque to Keckuck, and from Davenport to the Missouri river, in said State, the pending question being on the motion to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. HENN remarked that it had been said that a good.

On metion of Mr. RICHARDSON, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land, out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for the period therein specified.

Mr. PORTER addressed the committee an hour in favor of granting lands for railroad purposes, and in reply to the remarks of Mr. Bennert made some time since.

Mr. CLEVELAND followed, and after advocating the bill before the committee, referred to the compromise measures, strongly opposing them. He also reviewed the question of politics.

The committee rose and reported progress.
The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1852.

IN SENATE.

thrust down their throats. He would say to the gentle-man from Iowa that he had the best feelings for the West, and there existed no disposition that he knew of to stay the progress of these measures. All they desired was that these bills should take the ordinary course of

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, said that the measures of the East were put in advance, while those of the West were referred to the Committee of the Whole or placed on the calendar, there to die; for the calendar was but ano-

Mr. HENN remarked that they had witnessed bill after Mr. HENN remarked that they had witnessed bill after bill for the benefit of the West either referred to the Committee of the Whole, or, with due deference to the House, sent to that slaughter-house, the Speaker's table. Now, he wished to say a word in relation to this putting off of Western measures. At the last Congress an appropriation bill was introduced for the purpose of improving the Western rivers and harbors, and what did Eastern gentlemen propose? They proposed that in case there was any money left in the Treasury after their lighthouses, drydocks, and steamships had been provided for, then the West might have it. He hoped no such thing as this would occur again.

York expected her mint and an appropriation for dry-docks and steamships; he believed that she also claimed of duty on railroad and perhaps on other iron; she also claimed one President at least, and the privilege of making another. Virginia had set herself up as a dictator party as to who should be President. And for all hese measures and men they of the West were to vote. He then alluded to the remark made by Mr. MEACHAM sesterday, that of the three millions of dollars appropriat-

ed in the deficiency bill, two and a half millions were for the benefit of the West, and wished to know whether this money was not to be paid in New York, and for the benefit f the brokers of that city?
Mr. H. then explained the bill under consideration, and

stated the benefits which would be obtained by its adop-tion. He hoped that the vote on the motion to commit would be considered a test vote, and that the motion would be voted down, in conclusion demanding the previous

ration thereof the motion to commit was agreed to: Yeas PRIVATE CALENDAR.

On motion of Mr. DANIEL, the House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. CHANDLER, of Pennsylva-nia, in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the bills on the private calendar.

This being what is termed "objection day," all bills t which no objection was made were ordered to be reported to the House with the recommendation that they pass, while those which were objected to were laid aside to be considered whenever the private calendar shall be again

The following bills, to which no objection was made, were laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that they pass:
A bill for the relief of Robert Nelson.

A bill for the relief of the heirs of Wm. McParland, de A bill for the relief of the heirs of Semoice, a friendly

A bill for the relief of Sergeant Leonard Skinner.

A bill for the relief of the heirs of Jeremiah Wingate.

A bill for the relief of James A. Fawns.

A bill for the relief of Monmouth B. Hart, Joel Kelly.

A bill for the relief of Thos. P. Dudley. A bill for the relief of Geo. Cassady. A bill for the relief of John Hazen.

A bill for the relief of Wm. Dwelly. A bill for the relief of David Murphy, of Ohio. A bill for the relief of Jacob Stade.

A bill for the relief of Jonas D. Platt, of New York. A bill to increase the pension of Henry Click, of Cocke

unty, Tennessee. A bill for the relief of Maurice K. Simor Senate bill for the relief of Theo. Offut.

bill for the relief of the Monroe Railroad Company their sureties. A bill for the relief of Ira Baldwin. A large number of bills were objected to, and lie over to be considered when the private calendar shall be again

taken up.

The committee, having disposed of all the bills on the private calendar, then rose and reported to the House the bills to which no objection was made.

And they were severally read the third time and passed, with the exception of the bill for the relief of the Monroe Railroad Company and their sureties, pending the consi-A motion was made that when the House adjourn to

day it adjourn to meet on Monday next. The vote was announced: Ayes 61, noes 55. There being no quorum-The SPEAKER voted in the negative, thus making So the motion was agreed to.

The House then adjourned. BERNARD J. SAGE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 3 St. Charles street, New Orleans, Louisians.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—We are now receiving a cargo of best No. I Peruvian Guano, and are prepared to furnish buyers with any quantity desired, upon the most accommodating terms.

MIDDLETON & BEALL. modating terms. MIDDLET(
feb 28-3taw2w (RockJour&AlexGaz)

TRAGIC SCENES ON THE FRONTIER.

Letter from , a known and respectable gentleman to the Editors New Mexico, February 10, 1852.

I cake pen in hand to give you, Messrs. Editors, so me news of this far-distant Territory, conquered and annexed to the bright constellation of the North American continent forming the United States. But I fear me that what I am about to relate is of

so with the utmost respect—to that portion of the Presi-dent's Message and of the Secretary of War's Report,

or with the times report—to that profess of the artillary of our array has generally been alldirect. The subject of the profess
dent's Message and of the Secretary of War's Report,
which, referring to this Territory, procuments the military force withis in limit entirely indequate and mediMark the recommendation of our Cliffe Magistrate, conlained in his message of 1805, been listened to and conpiled with; had it been entertrained with that deference
with his patients course grave his a right to expect, the
award nor lives and property than the cost of supporing test times the number saked for. What are our rerevalue of the contract o

Paso and killed four men.

The mail from San Antonio, due on the 18th of last month, has never reached its destination, and Capt. Skillman, the contractor, received a letter from a citizen of Guadalupe stating that on his way up, near the "Eagle Pass," he saw remnants of a spring-wagon destroyed by fire, with provisions strewed around it. The Captain entertains no doubt of the destruction of his mail party by the Apache Indians. A man, by name Constancia, from Dona Anna, on his

way to the Coppermines with an ox-train of goods, had, the Eastern States in regard to the Western votes. New York expected her mint and an appropriation for dry-stampeded and carried off; and finally, through fright stampeded and carried off; and finally, through fright, An escort of ten dragoons and one United States wagon, returning to Fort Conrad, on the "Jornada del

Muerto," was attacked by forty Apaches; some of our men fought like heroes, but the Apaches being strong in number, killed four dragoons, wounded several, and took the wagon with the mules. While I write these lines to you a distinguished Captain of dragoons, passing by on a scout, brings the information that Major R-n, commanding Fort Webster, at the Coppermines, had had a fight with the Apaches, and

killed several. In two days the Indians returned, carried off one hundred head of stock, and killed two non-com-I learn that Major Emory, chief astronomer and surveyor of the boundary between the United States and Mexico, has applied, or will shortly apply, for additional troops, to be detailed on escort duty to the Boundary Commission, the present number being entirely inadequate to protect the surveying parties scattered far and wide, and, as I am told, between the mouth of the Gila and

the Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. The Mount Holly (N. J.) Mirror thus notices the changes in the good fortune of Prince MURAT:

changes in the good fortune of Prince MURAT:

"There are very many in our county who remember Prince Lucien Murat, the sporting, good-natured soul, who formerly dwelt at one corner of the late Joseph Bonaparte's estate at Bordentown; living no one knew hardly hew—wild and reckless—to-day flush with money, to-morrow not a shot in the locker.

"Well, this same jovial prince has given a practical illustration of the truthfulness of Shakspeare's saying, that there's a tide in the affairs of man which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." The election of Louis Napoleon was the flood-tide with him; for he and his family are now at the head of the heap in France, rich, courted, living in grand, royal, superb style.

in grand, royal, superb style.
"He has risen from his obscurity at Bordentown, where he as often enjoyed his punch and wine with boon companions, or startled the wood-cock along the low banks of the Delaware, and been summoned to the height of whatever fame the French President has to lend him. He wears the velvet uniform of a Senator; his finances are said to flourish; and his offspring are greeted with every pro-mise of having a position and making a noise in the world, as the following notice, taken from a Parisian paper, will

"'The baptism of the infant of Prince and Princes "MURAT took place at the Elysée. The infant was held
"at the baptismal font by the Prince-President and the
"Princess Mathilde."
"Success to our friend the Prince! May he live long
to enjoy his new-born wealth and honors!"

NAMES OF VISITERS To the Military Academy, appointed by the President, for 1852.

I.	. New Hampshire	
2.	. Rhode Island Prof. Alex. Caswel	
3.	Vermont	
4.	New Jersey A. B. Jackson.	
	DelawareJoseph P. Comegys	
6.	Virginia Hon. Wm. L. Goggi	n.
	South CarolinaCol. C. M. Hammon	
	Kentucky N. Walf.	
9.	TennesseeGen. Lucius J. Polk	2
	Indiana	
11.	Illinois	tor
12.	Missouri	
	Michigan	
	ArkansasTerence Farelly.	
15.	TexasGen. Mimucan Hunt	

FAILURE.—The New York Journal of Commerce railcure.—The New York Journal of Commerce announces the suspension of the Wool Growers' Manufacturing Company, an incorporated company at Little Falls, Herkimer county, who have been engaged in the production of broadcloths. The stockholders are individually liable to the amount of their stock; and, as most of them are men of property, there will probably be no loss to the creditors. Their liabilities are given at \$100,000.

... Henry S. Dexter.

COMMUNICATION.

THE PUBLIC DEFENCE.

But I fear me that what I am about to relate is of a character to please the fancy of neither the old nor the young of your readers, being a mere compilation of facts relative to bloody deeds committed almost daily in our midst, and threatening the safety of all, no matter how well armed and courageous they may be, or what escorts they may have. And I am proud and happy to be able to add my humble testimony—and I do so with the utmost respect—to that portion of the President's Message and of the first property of the artillery of our army has generally have a dent's Message and of the first property of the subject of the subject of the subject of the mitted. The subject of the mitted. The reports and the bill and resolution submitted by Gen. Shields from the Senate Military Commiting fortifications is closely connected with that of the bill, and both look to a preparation for emergencies of war which it would be the height of folly in us to overlook. It

wanced to support it.

The report upon the fortifications presents a general view of the system adopted and pursued since 1816, and the progress which has been made under it in fortifying our coast. Facts are given showing that our system, compared with European systems, has been restricted and economical, and has grown out of and been adapted to our necessities. Yet, in view of the acknowledged truth that in certain localities, as at Fort Monroe, &c., money has been unnecessarily expended, and that in the three classes "D," "E," and "F," in the report of the Secretary of War to be House of Resemblities, are enumerated eventy—we work, none of which have yet been commended, and many of which are for harbors and towns of minor importance, the inquiry has arisen whether our engineers were not constructing works of too great magnitude and cost, and also concerning the necessity of works at many of the localities, the report dwells upon the necessity of adopting a restricted system, and of completing it as early as a possible. It is admitted on all sides that our important cities and harbors and naval establishments should have defensive works, yet at several vital points our works are incomplete, and at others we have none at all.

Fort Delaware, for the defence of Philadelphia, is unfinished; Fort Carroll, for Baltimore, is but commenced; the Dry Tortugas and Key West, both of the greatest importance preformed in localities in location of in location of the land pre-empted by him, and the excess, if any present the provides "that the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices shall hereafter be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating of the location of this act provides "that the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices of such warrants."

The second section of this act provides "that the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices shall hereafter be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating to charge and receiver for their services in locating

Fort Delaware, for the defence of Philadelphia, is unfinished; Fort Carroll, for Baltimore, is but commenced; the Dry Tortugas and Key West, both of the greatest importance, are just ready for an enemy to seize and profit by the labor which has been expended upon them; and the Pacific coast is entirely naked. Whatever may be said or thought of the extension of the system to include minor harbors and inlets, the palpable and vital importance of these works cannot be disputed. The Dry Tortugas is the only harbor for line-of-battle ships which we possess south of Norfolk. Every vessel leaving the Gulf of Mexico makes first the Tortugas, and next Key West. There are no other harbors for men-of-war in that vicinity, and the effect upon the great stream of commerce flowing from the Mississippi and the Gulf, were these harbors in the hands of an enemy, can readily be seen. They are easy of defence, their works are half completed, and should a contingency of war occur, and they be seized by an enemy, he would have occasion to thank us for what we have already done. When we recovered possession, we should be fully aware of the fact and of the importance of the points.

There are only a few harbors upon the Pacific which require defence. But these must have it. San Francisco and San Diego are the most important, and should be fortified at this moment, and they are both easily defended.

The report upon the fortifications now before the Senate admits all these facts, and the necessity of appropriations, and the resolution provides for the appointment of a board, as recommended by the Secretary of War, for the determination of the minor points to be fortified.

It is to be hoped that both of these subjects, the improvement of the efficiency of the artillery and the fortifications, may soon receive the attention of Congress. While much is said concerning the doctrine of intervention, and that matter is being acted upon abroad, it seems sensible to look a little to our own condition, and see what we shall do in case other na

FORMS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE AS-signment of Land Warrants and Locations.

BY the first section of the act of Congress entitled "An act making land warrants assignable, and for other purposes," approved March 22, 1852, it is provided: "That all warrants for military bounty land which have been or may hereafter be issued, usder any law of the United States, and all valid locations of he same which have been or may hereafter be made, are breby declared to be assignable, by deed or instrument of writing, made and executed after the taking effect of this act, according to such form, and pursuant to such regulations as may b prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so as to vest the assignee with all the rights of the originalowners of the warrant or location."

In accordance with the provisions of this section, the following forms are prescribed for the assignment of the warrants and locations referret to, to wit: GENERAL LAND OFFICE, MARCH 28, 1852.

Form for the Assignment of the Warrant.

No. 1.

For value received I, A. B., to whom the within warrant No. — was issued, lo hereby sell and assign unto C. D., of _____, and to his heirs and assigns forever, the said warrant, and authorize ha to locate the same, and receive a pa-

t therefor.
Witness my hand ad seal, this — day of — , 185 .
Attest:
A. B. [SEAL.]

Form of acknowledgment where the vendor is known to the office taking the acknowledgment.

STATE OF _____, CONTY OF _____, before me, personally came (here inset the name of the scarrantee,) to me well known, and acknowledged the foregoing assignment to be his act and deed; and I etify that the said (here insert the name of scarrantee) is the identical person to whom the within warrant issued, and he executed the foregoing assignment thereof.

(Officer's signature.)

Form of acknowlyment where the vendor is not known to the office and his identity has to be proved.

STATE OF ______, COSTY OF _______, in the year ______, before me, personally came (herimeert the name of the warrantee) and (here insert the name of the witness) being well known to me as a credible and disinfected person, was duly sworn by me, and on his oath declad and said, that he well knows the said (here insert the name of the witness) being well known to me as and on his oath decised and said, that he well knows he same (here insert the name "the varrantes) and that he is the same person to whom the 7thin warrant issued, and who executed the foregoing assignent, and his testimony being satisfac-tory evidence to me (that fact, the said (here insert the name of the varrantee) thesipon acknowledged the said assignment to be his act and dee

Form of ach only algment where the vendor is personally form to the officer taking the same.

State or _____, County or in the year _____, before me personally rame, (here insert the game of the person to whom the certificate of location issued) to me all known, and acknowledged the certificate of location issued has act and deed; and I consider the lore of the person to whom the certificate of location issued name of the person to whom the within certificate of location issued, and who executed the foregoing assignment thereof.

Receivers, whether in or out of office at the passage of this act, or their legal representatives in case of death, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States, for services heretofore performed in locating military bounty land warrants, the same rate of compensation provided in the preceding section for services hereafter to be performed, after deducting the amount already received by such officers under the act entitled 'An act to require the holders of military land warrants to compensate the Land Officers of the United States for services in relation to the location of those warrants, approved May 17, 1848: Provided, That no Register or Receiver shall receive any compensation out of the Treasury for past services who has charged and received illegal fees for the location of such warrants: And provided further, That no Register or Receiver shall receive for his services during any year a greater compensation than the maximum now allowed by law."

Where parties may desire to avail themselves of the privilege of having their warrants located through this office, as provided for by the act of 28th September, 1850, they must take the necessary steps to pay to the Register and Receiver the fees to which they are entitled. The same course must be observed by persons remote from the District Land Offices in making applications by letter to those officers. Without the payment of those fees the warrants cannot be located.

By the terms of this law the fees are as follows:

P. S. Numerous applications having been made for authority to sell warrants and locations under Powers of Attorney, the following forms are prescribed for that purpose, which however, must invariably be endorsed on the warrant, or they will not be recognised:

No. 2

Know all men by these presents, that I, (here meet the name of warrantee,) of the county of _____, and state of _____, do hereby constitute and appoint _____, of ____, my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to sell and convey the within land warrant No. _____ for _____ acres of land, which issued under the act of September, 1860.

Signed in presence of]

The acknowledgment of this Power of Attorney must be taken and certified in the same manner as the acknowledgments of the sales of the warrant or certificate of location herein before prescribed, and must also be endorsed on the J. BUTTERFIELD

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO. Proposals for \$700,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, on or before the 15th day of May next, for Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Coupon Bonds of this Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually and redeemable in the year 1850.

These Bonds are the last on the list estimated for stocking the road in the report of 1849, when the road was placed under contract. They will be issued in sums of \$1,000 and \$500-each, and be free from State tax.

Payments will be required as follows, that is to say: Fifteen per cent. of the amount upon the acceptance of the bids, and the balance in equal monthly instalments of one, two, three, four, and five months, commencing on the 15th day of Junenext; or the purchaser may have the option of paying the whole at any time within the periods named.

Interest will be allowed on the fifteen per cent. retained by the Company; and the Company reserves to itself the right of accepting or rejecting any bid.

J. ATKINSON,

J. J. ATKINSON.

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